



**United Nations**  
  
**Z A M B I A**

**Mid-Year Report 2018**

**Submitted to: U.S. Bureau of Population, Migration, and Refugees**  
**Promoting Human Security through Sustainable Resettlement in**  
**Zambia**

**Submitted by:**  
**United Nations in Zambia**

**Project Title:** Promoting Human Security through Sustainable Resettlement in Zambia

**Implementing Agencies:** UNDP, ILO, FAO

**Budget in USD:** \$600,000 (UNDP \$200,000; ILO \$200,000; FAO \$200,000)

**Duration:** January 2018 – July 2018

**Target (geographical / demographic):** Mayukwayukwa resettlement scheme (Kaoma District, Western Province) and Meheba resettlement scheme (Kalumbila District, North-Western Province)

Number of beneficiaries: 46,000 (former Angolan and Rwandan Refugees and Zambian Nationals)

**Project Outcomes:**

1. Government at national and subnational levels undertake inclusive and participatory planning and governance processes that incorporate the targeted resettlement schemes;
2. Communities in and around the targeted resettlement schemes have access to social services.
3. Resettlement communities are tolerant, inclusive and integrated with the surrounding society, enabling people to live in peace and harmony to realize their aspirations

**Executive Summary: Progress January 2018 – July 2018**

**Overview:**

- As of end of June 2018, 712 households have relocated to the resettlement schemes (414 in Mayukwayukwa and 298 in Meheba);
- Land cultivation has significantly increased with the introduction of agricultural inputs, which has improved access to income and enhanced household nutrition and food security.
- The programme has received increased visibility and participation among partners including the Government, JICA and the private sector.
- Functional project coordination structures in place have strengthened the management of the schemes and demonstrated to settlers that government is committed to the sustainable development of the schemes.
- A rapid assessment of business opportunities in both Mayukwayukwa and Meheba Resettlement Schemes have been completed in order to identify sustainable employment and enterprise opportunities.
- A business profiles report has been developed to provide up to date market information for the key economic activities identified in the two resettlement schemes
- A business plan competition team has been established in the two resettlement schemes to shortlist possible businesses to undergo entrepreneurship and skills training.

**UNDP**

- Newly delivered vehicles in Mayukwayukwa and Meheba Resettlement Schemes are greatly improving the mobility and outreach of the Scheme Coordinators within the schemes and to host communities and are being used to assist former refugees and Zambians to relocate to their plots.
- Project coordination, management and documentation of program implementation in the resettlement schemes has improved due to a strengthened programme coordination structure with Scheme Coordinators on the ground.
- Agricultural equipment has supported communities in and around the targeted resettlement schemes to enhance their farming production, in turn boosting livelihood opportunities and improving household nutrition and food security.
- Interventions to improve the management and capacity of cooperatives are being determined in order to enhance the benefits and economic empowerment opportunities for the resettled communities, with a particular focus on women. Linkages to the private sector have been initiated, although these partnerships need

	to be strengthened.
<b>ILO</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A rapid assessment of business opportunities in both Mayukwayukwa and Meheba Resettlement Schemes have taken place in order to identify sustainable employment and enterprise opportunities. The assessment involved focus group discussions with individuals, cooperatives and savings groups in both resettlement schemes as well as key informant interviews with actors from government, development organizations and private sector operating in the market systems in the two local integration areas.</li> <li>• A business profiles report has been developed to provide up to date market information for the key economic activities identified in the two resettlement schemes. The report is a collection of market information that include gross margin analysis of the different commodities and other lines of business in the two resettlement schemes.</li> <li>• A multi partner brainstorming meeting was held to build common ground on the approach to promoting sustainable enterprises in the local integration areas. The meeting also provided recommendations on immediate, medium and long-term opportunities that can benefit households that relocate to the local integration area.</li> <li>• A business plan competition team has been established in the two resettlement schemes to shortlist possible businesses to undergo entrepreneurship and skills training. The team comprises of representatives from the community, government institutions, private sector and development partners.</li> </ul>

## 1. Situation Analysis and Background

### Local Integration as a Durable Solution to protracted displacement

In 2014, Zambia pledged to locally integrate 19,000 former Angolan refugees and some 4,000 former Rwandan refugees through a three-year Local Integration Programme (2014-2016) supported by UNHCR. By the end of the Local Integration Programme, over 10,000 former refugees had applied and were approved for local integration by the Government. The Local Integration Programme aimed to give many of those who formerly had refugee status permanent residency in Zambia, which can lead to full Zambian citizenship after 10 years. The change in status allows new permanent residents greater freedom of movement and the opportunity to engage in employment and other activities that were not possible with refugee status. To provide the new permanent residents with a measure of economic independence and means to make a living, each family is receiving five to ten hectares of land in two new resettlement schemes, located near the refugee settlements of Mayukwayukwa (Kaoma District, Western Province) and Meheba (Kalumbila District, North-Western Province). The two areas are vast and are expected ultimately to grow to around 8,000-10,000 households - approximately 35,000-45,000 persons, of which 20,000-26,000 will be children. To facilitate integration with host communities, the new resettlement schemes are also open to Zambian citizens with the aim of creating communities that respect Zambia's core national values of peace, tolerance and security. As such, land allocation is being done on a 50/50 basis in which a new permanent resident family and a Zambian family are given land next to each other. Despite large investment by the Ministry of Home Affairs and UNHCR during the Local Integration Programme (2014-2016), in which infrastructure and access to social services was improved, the emerging communities continue to face challenges including limited availability and equitable access to shelter, water, sanitation, health and education services, as well as limited employment opportunities, access to markets, electricity and agro-based infrastructure, to mention a few.

### From the Local Integration Programme to the long-term Sustainable Resettlement Programme

The Sustainable Resettlement Programme began in January 2017 and is the primary vehicle for shifting from a humanitarian to a long-term development approach to enable the UN in Zambia to support the local integration of former refugees and Zambians. The Programme brings together the knowledge and expertise of nine UN Agencies in Zambia (UNDP, UN HABITAT, FAO, WFP, ILO, UNICEF, UNFPA, IOM and WHO) that will focus on strengthening synergies by reinforcing and complementing each other's work whilst working within their respective mandates. As such, the Government of Zambia and the United Nations (UN) in Zambia are working towards collective outcomes under a multi-year timeframe recognizing the reality of protracted crises and aiming to contribute to long-term development gains. The aim is that by 2021, communities in Mayukwayukwa and Meheba resettlement schemes are cohesive, productive, sustainable and fully integrated into development at all levels. The Programme thus, recognizes the need to adopt resilience-building and self-reliance as key principles to guide a more effective and efficient response, while building capacity of local and national actors to lead the Programme and ensure its sustainability. Within the first year of implementation, UNDP, UNICEF and UN HABITAT received funding from the Government and people of Japan to begin the implementation of programme activities pertaining to coordination and management, water and sanitation, shelter and physical works including opening the area through all-weather gravel roads. Additional support from the US Government amounting to \$600,000 was granted to ILO, FAO and UNDP. This opportunity has expanded programme support to livelihoods, agriculture and entrepreneurship activities to the target population.

The Programme is aligned to the high ambitions and standards of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and recognizes that successful local integration cannot be instant but must be planned and supported over time. The Programme contributes directly to the attainment of SDGs 1 (No Poverty), 2 (No Hunger), 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), 4 (Quality Education), 5 (Gender Equality), 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), 10 (Reduced Inequalities), 16 (Peace Justice and Strong Institutions) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). This demonstrates the commitment of the Government and UN system in Zambia to "leave no one behind" and ensures that every individual progressively realizes the rights and benefits from social and economic opportunities to form resilient and integrated communities.

Zambia's approach in this Programme is stimulating action to deliver key results in areas such as improved livelihoods and self-reliance, health and wellbeing, gender equality and women's empowerment, and partnerships with a diverse range of stakeholders. The Programme further recognizes the importance of human security in promoting a people-centred, comprehensive, context-specific and prevention-oriented framework that considers the broad range of conditions that threaten the survival, livelihood and dignity of the new permanent residents and Zambians moving into the resettlement schemes. At the regional and global level, the innovative approach of the Programme will inform future Durable Solutions to protracted displacement in other settings across the world and establish a common understanding of what is required to strengthen the humanitarian development nexus in protracted crises.

The Programme has proven to be a comprehensive, yet ambitious and challenging endeavour. It builds on the initial and very important efforts that the Commissioner for Refugees under the Ministry of Home Affairs and UNHCR committed to the Local Integration Programme for over three years. The Department of Resettlement under the Office of the Vice-President has now taken the lead of the Programme since January 2017. In this regard, Government is demonstrating its leadership and interest in the Programme by having appointed a Cabinet Minister and Permanent Secretary under the Office of the Vice-President, who are ensuring that the Department of Resettlement has the needed capacity to coordinate the current Programme benchmarked at 2021

and with successor programmes beyond. Under its coordination, several line ministries are accorded the role of key implementing partners for the 5-year Programme. The UN “Delivering as One” approach has redefined the work of the UN and its approach to such development programmes.

Under the new Programme of partnership for development, which is not only at the heart of the new 7th National Development Plan 2017-2021 but also underlies the Zambia-United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework 2016-2021 (the Partnership Framework), local governments and district authorities stand at the centre because of their proximity to the beneficiaries. As part of this partnering for development approach, the coordinated work with the District Development Coordination Committees (DDCC) is an important step towards decentralising the Sustainable Resettlement processes. This decentralisation will allow for more community participation and ensure that those who are often left behind are included and integrated with the surrounding society, enabling them to live in peace and harmony to realise their aspirations. As such, an enabling role by Government at district, provincial and national levels will be key for the realisation of these outcomes.

By identifying the concrete needs of the target population, human security highlights the complexity of the challenges related to economy, food, agriculture, health, personal security, politics and community and promotes integrated solutions that ensure greater coherence and stronger impact. Through this, the Programme will advance more concrete and sustainable results that fully address the holistic needs of the new permanent residents and Zambians in the new resettlement areas, in which humanitarian interventions are shifting towards longer-term development interventions. As such, the Government and the UN in Zambia are seeking to strengthen the humanitarian-development nexus together with a human security approach to find lasting solutions to protracted displacement.

### **Urgency & Unpredictability**

In September 2016 during the UN General Assembly, the President of Zambia pledged to also consider the local integration of Congolese (DRC) refugees who have been in the country for 10 or more years. Considering that this could occur soon, the resettlement areas should be further developed to accommodate this cohort of beneficiaries. Additionally, given the ongoing political instability in neighbouring DRC, there has been an increasing number of asylum claims by DRC nationals in 2017 and 2018. In 2018 only, over 16,000 new refugees have entered Zambia through Luapula province and being resettled in Mantapala. Additional refugees are entering through the Copperbelt/North Western Province. It is essential that the refugee settlements of Mayukwayukwa and Meheba have the appropriate space and capacity to receive and host the large influx of refugees in the coming months who may not be able to be settled in Mantapala in Luapula Province. It is therefore, key that former Angolan and Rwandan refugees can resettle and locally integrate into the designated resettlement areas, leaving space to the incoming DRC refugees.

## **2. Progress to date**

### **UNDP's Contribution:**

**Outcome 1:** *Government at national and sub-national levels undertake inclusive and participatory planning and governance processes that incorporate the targeted resettlement schemes*

### **Outreach, mobility, and relocation within the schemes has improved:**

Procurement, branding and delivery of two-all weather vehicles to the two resettlement schemes was completed by mid-2018. Although a recent addition to the schemes, the vehicles have greatly aided in improving the mobility and outreach of the Scheme Coordinators within the schemes and to host communities and are being used to assist former refugees and Zambians to relocate to their

plots. Since the delivery of the vehicles, several families have already been assisted to move to their allocated plots in both Meheba and Mayukwayukwa Resettlement Schemes. At the end of June 2018, 712 households were recorded as having relocated to the resettlement schemes (414 in Mayukwayukwa and 298 in Meheba). The launch of residence permits to former refugees from Rwanda took place in May 2018, which will result in an increase in the number of Rwandese settling in the schemes in the coming months.

*Two-all weather vehicles were delivered to the two resettlement schemes to improve outreach, mobility, and relocation within the schemes.*



The presence of the vehicles in the schemes has proved to be a pull-factor that has encouraged former refugees and Zambians to move to their plots. Settlers view the vehicles as a sign that the Department of Resettlement and other partners are committed to improving and investing in developing the schemes. It is anticipated that relocation will increase and will be accelerated in the coming months, especially before the commencement of the rainy season in October - November 2018.



*Scheme Coordinator, Mr. Chimuka Muchindu with new permanent residents, originally from Angola who have been assisted to relocate to their plot in the resettlement scheme in Meheba.*

#### **Improvements in project coordination and management in the field:**

The Scheme Coordinators in Meheba and Mayukwayukwa received IT equipment in early 2018 to improve project coordination and management and to help document program implementation in the resettlement schemes. This has allowed the expeditious relay of information from the schemes



to the Department of Resettlement Headquarters and to UNDP. The IT equipment will be extremely beneficial to the Scheme Coordinators when a centralized database is rolled out by the Department of Resettlement. This will allow the Scheme Coordinators to collect and update data in the Land Resettlement and Information Management System (LARIMS) from the resettlement schemes. Resulting, will be a more robust data collection system and database, which will be web-based and accessible across all resettlement schemes.

**Economic opportunities, food security, and livelihoods enhanced:**

Agricultural equipment, including two tractors, trailers, rippers, and ploughs were procured by UNDP to support communities in and around the targeted resettlement schemes to enhance their agricultural activities and improve their economic opportunities. The agricultural inputs have supported farmers to enhance their production capacity in both Meheba and Mayukwayukwa Resettlement Schemes. To ensure farmers were supported to plough their land and make it ready for the harvest season, the tractors and agricultural equipment was used. Supplementary support included provision of 1 lima (50x50m) per family. To encourage relocation, families who benefited were those who are already living in the resettlement schemes and had started working on their land. The equipment is proving to be a pull factor for those who have yet to relocate and occupy their plots, as a demonstration that families that have moved are benefiting from partner's investments and the government's coordination in the schemes.



*Tractors and farming inputs were provided to the communities in and around the resettlement schemes and are being managed by selected cooperatives. There has been a large increase in cultivation, such as cassava, above, improving community and household livelihoods.*

Despite a prolonged dry spell in December 2017 and January 2018, the results in terms of cultivation have been overwhelmingly positive. In the ploughing season, a total of 45 hectares were ploughed in both Mayukwayukwa and Meheba, which is an increase from previous years, where on average only 10 hectares were ploughed annually. The farmers planted several crops including maize (22 hectares), cassava (8 hectares), groundnuts (6 hectares), sweet potatoes (3.5 hectares), beans (2 Hectares), sunflowers (0.5 hectares), and soybeans (5 hectares). In Mayukwayukwa, more than 500 bags of rice have been produced by various farmers in the scheme. Similarly, more than 200 bags of groundnuts are expected to be harvested in the scheme. This increase in production will contribute to improved nutrition and household food security and will increase household income once harvesting is completed and produce is sold to buyers.

Cooperatives in both schemes have been selected to manage the tractors and accessories, with oversight from the Department of Resettlement. The membership of the cooperatives comprise representation of both former refugees and Zambians, adding to greater cohesion within the community. Several beneficiaries have cited the positive impact resulting from the agricultural equipment including the capacity of settled farmers to cultivate more land to produce more crops for sale to markets, a greater diversity of crops planted which will result in improvements in nutrition and food security for households, and also auxiliary benefits, including assistance with construction of low-cost housing units, transportation of produce and inputs for farming and livestock, and improved independence and resilience of the settlers. The provision of the agricultural inputs and other support has allowed for greater farming production outputs and enhanced community expertise and development. Women have been encouraged to be active participants of the cooperatives and are forming women's groups to foster additional support for their business opportunities.



*With agricultural inputs, settlers have engaged in growing field crops, horticulture, and aquaculture, improving nutrition, household food security and income.*

Partnerships with the private sector were also initiated to explore the market linkages that could be consolidated around the two target areas. Specifically, the mines near Meheba have indicated the need for products as part of their mining value chains, ranging from cassava for chemicals processing, to other vegetables and foods for their staff consumption.

### **Presence of co-operatives is strong, but more capacity building is needed:**

An inter-agency team conducted a mission to the resettlement schemes in early June 2018 to identify and document options for boosting business and livelihood opportunities, with the aim of initiating specific livelihood interventions through the cooperatives and/or savings groups. Assistance to support the cooperatives is being determined with Department of Resettlement, because although there are several registered cooperatives in the resettlement schemes (4 – Meheba, 5 – Mayukwayukwa) which have a 50/50 split in membership between former refugees and Zambians, they are not functioning optimally as they are dormant most of the year and operate seasonally. Additional support and capacity building will be provided to improve the



governance/management systems and cohesion of the cooperatives to ensure that equipment and infrastructure is used optimally, and members of the cooperatives are receiving the intended benefits, resulting in greater economic empowerment of the resettled communities. This will target both agricultural and non-agricultural cooperatives, including youth and women's cooperatives who are active in tailoring, carpentry, brick making, and metal fabrication.

### **Partnership consolidation:**

The creation of partnerships with various partners including district and local authorities, government departments, line ministries, development partners, and the private sector since the beginning of the programme has brought about increased interest, investment, and ownership of the programme. Project coordination and planning within the Department of Resettlement, local government and line ministries has especially been strengthened. Specifically, a strong link has been established between the Department of Resettlement, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, the Ministry of Community Development and Social Welfare, the Ministry of Water Development, Sanitation and Environmental Protection, among others.

A visit by PRM and UN agencies to the Resettlement Schemes took place in December 2017, which further solidified partnerships. Government counterparts working with and within the schemes, former refugees and Zambians living in the schemes, and refugees were visited and engaged in discussions with the team. Greater understanding and appreciation of the needs and ongoing initiatives in the two resettlement schemes was increased, local level government buy-in and supported to the programme was fomented, and PRM's support to the schemes was highlighted and appreciated.

To accelerate interest in the programme and further develop partnerships, the next Strategic and Policy Advisory Group meeting scheduled to take place in October 2018. This will additionally serve to address concerns at an elevated level such as land allocation and relocation challenges, tribal land disputes, and resource mobilization.



*Chris Upchurch engages in discussions with stakeholders in Mayukwayukwa Resettlement Scheme during the PRM visit in December 2017*

### **ILO's Contribution:**

**Outcome 2:** *Communities in and around the targeted resettlement schemes have access to social services and sustainable economic opportunities.*

**Business opportunities assessment and business profiling have helped to identify sustainable enterprises:**

A rapid assessment of business opportunities in the local integration area was undertaken that built on a livelihood assessment conducted by UNHCR in 2017. The rapid assessment went further to understand the different commodities and other lines of business that resettled households were engaged in. It was apparent that many families grew more than one commodity and almost half that participated in the focus group discussions also kept some form of small livestock. Lack of access to market and quality inputs were often cited as major constraints to the growth of agri-businesses. Further probing indicated that productivity is often very low among the farmers therefore, they could not secure favourable prices. Therefore, one of the key recommendations from the study was the need to improve access to input markets that will result in farmers using quality inputs as well as the need to improve access to output markets. Facilitating linkages to aggregation services was identified as one of the key activities that should be prepared going into the next farming season. Further, access to finance was identified as a key area to be addressed for business start-ups and expansion, therefore, was built into the sustainable enterprise development approach.

Business profiles were also developed to provide a basic gross margin analysis on the costs of starting up and operating key business opportunities identified during the rapid assessment as well as their expected revenue. This was a key step in providing information to existing and potential businesses that would allow them to make informed decisions about where to place their resources and effort if they intend to improve their incomes. This approach was welcomed among the resettled and host community members who cited a lack of access to market information as a major obstacle considering that the two resettlement schemes are quite isolated from their surrounding market systems due to poor network connectivity, lack of a radio signal and an underdeveloped road network. The business profiles have since been developed as a database that can be updated at regular intervals with information on latest market prices, which is in partnership with the marketing department of the Ministry of Agriculture.

#### **The business plan competition for business solutions to local problems:**

Using a market-based approach to support sustainable enterprises recognized the need to engage the resettled communities in a collaborative approach to addressing market constraints. Therefore, the business plan competition was an opportunity to identify innovative business ideas that can be led by families in the local integration area as well as host communities that offer business solutions to local economy problems. The business plan competition approach was welcomed by the members of the local integration area in both schemes, especially considering that they would have some information to back their proposals.

Members of the local integration areas and host communities whose business ideas are selected would thereafter be eligible for entrepreneurship and skills training, and thereafter would access business loans.

#### **Strengthening savings groups for improved financial inclusion:**

The low levels of financial inclusion in the two resettlement schemes was apparent as a key constraint to business start-ups and growth. However, through the support of the Ministry of Community Development, Mayukwayukwa local integration area had far more established and



*Members of a women's savings groups in Mayukwayukwa gather together. These groups have been very successful in boosting household income.*

operational savings groups than Meheba. For that reason, the decision to support the strengthening of savings groups in Mayukwayukwa through building capacity in the officers from the Ministry of Community Development was welcomed, including the development of community agents that will provide more hands one support in the community. Whereas in Meheba, the move to support the establishment of savings groups was also welcomed by the Ministry of Community Development through learning from the example of colleagues in Mayukwayukwa.

### 3. Lessons Learned:

#### UNDP

**a) Government leadership and ownership is key for sustainability of the programme and to bridge the humanitarian - development divide.**

Despite initial investment from donors and UNDP, the Department of Resettlement and the District Development Coordinating Committees have made notice that larger support is needed to fully attend to the needs of the resettlement schemes and the surrounding areas. Ongoing interaction and partnership with the town council's and other line ministries is key and will ensure greater ownership and integration of the resettlement schemes into district plans. The Scheme Coordinators attend district meetings, however a key lesson learned is that the schemes must be included in the Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) for each district. This is critically important for comprehensive, sustainable development of the districts and the development of IDPs will ensure proper planning for the schemes in the long-term, strengthening the humanitarian-development nexus.

It has been noted that the increase of government presence, through line ministries, in the resettlement schemes is a pull-factor for former refugees and Zambians to move to their allocated plots. Ensuring that government showcases their ownership of the development of the resettlement schemes, proves to settlers that government is invested and committed to developing the schemes for the empowerment of all. More concerted and comprehensive efforts are needed to accelerate the number of settlers taking up their plots.

The Strategic Policy Advisory Group (SPAG) is an important gathering point in which senior Government, Embassies and UN staff should engage and bring the programme forward. Additional high-level discussions are recommended to increase Government's buy-in to the programme and ensure staff and infrastructure is supported to run programs in the resettlement schemes.

**b) Resettlement communities that are supported to engage in agricultural production with value addition and have access to markets for products and services will have improved livelihoods.**

Most small-scale farmers in the country are facing tough market failures and challenges. Producers of traditional commodity crops experience consistent decrease in prices as the demand is falling behind supply capabilities. At the same time, prices for inputs continue to climb. From the development point of view, the goal is often to push value added activities back toward the farm gate, so that small, local players can participate more effectively and profitably. To that effect, market linkages have been widely acknowledged as a means by which small farmers can gain competitive advantage in the market.

It is expected that improved management and coordination of cooperatives in the schemes, together with machinery for farming and linkages to the private sector, will support the settlers to increase their production and access to markets.

#### ILO

**a) Facilitating entrepreneurship and skills training to respond to market demands:**

The business opportunities assessment revealed that the business and skills training provided in the past did not take into consideration the role that local entrepreneurs can play in being drivers of change in the local economy. As a result, many people that underwent skills and entrepreneurship training were not able to successfully run businesses. In some cases, business capital and equipment were given to the community through cooperatives. However, due to the limited membership and ineffective operations of the cooperatives in the past, a lot of the equipment and skills provided were packed away and underutilized even after two years. Providing support through cooperatives alone often resulted in the exclusion of community members who did not belong to that cooperative and there was a lack of accountability on the part of the cooperatives to their members as well as members of the local integration area. Therefore, the decision to provide training based on businesses proposed by community members either as individuals or through business partnerships was welcomed by the resettled and host community.

**b) Community driven and motivated savings groups are key for sustainability:**

In an effort to promote financial inclusion, the government and other development actors in the two resettlement schemes promoted the establishment of village savings and loan groups. Initially the approach taken included the provision of seed money to start up the groups' saving cycle. This proved to be unsuccessful and unsustainable because accountability for the money borrowed was very low among group members and repayments were not enough to sustain the groups. Following this failure, the recommendation from the Ministry of Community Development that takes the lead in promoting the establishment of savings groups has been to only facilitate savings group formation while members are responsible for putting together the money required to start up the cycle. This has proven to be more successful especially in Mayukwayukwa and has been adopted as the approach for promoting financial inclusion in the sustainable resettlement programme.

#### 4. Expenditure (date grant received – July 31, 2018)

<i>Table 1: Expenditure by UN Agency</i>					
Agency	Spent*	%	Funds received **	Balance	%
UNDP	\$143,880	72%	\$ 200,000	\$ 56,120	28%
ILO	\$39,133	20%	\$ 200,000	\$ 160,867	80%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 183,013</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>\$ 400,000</b>	<b>\$ 354,880</b>	<b>54%</b>
<b>Notes:</b>					
*Excludes GMS. Will be reported at year-end.					
** Excludes funds received by FAO					

Following below is Table 2 which highlights UNDP's workplan budget and summary expenditures by activity at the time of reporting:

<i>Table 2: UNDP Workplan budgets against actuals</i>			
<b>JP Outcome 1: Government at national and Subnational levels under take inclusive and participatory planning and governance processes that incorporate the targeted resettlement schemes</b>			
	Activity	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)

1.	Undertake the procurement of 2 all-weather vehicles to support the work of 2 National UNVs to be deployed in Mayukwayukwa and Meheba Resettlement Schemes	77,914	73,362
2.	Procurement of IT equipment for UNVs to coordinate and document program implementation in the resettlement schemes.	5,000	5,000
3.	Hold 4 National Advisory Meetings and facilitate the participation of former refugees and settlers in National Advisory Group Meeting	7,400	5,374*
4.	Procurement of 2 tractors and accessories (1 Mayukwayukwa and 1 Meheba) to be managed by the cooperatives.	82,800	58,456
5.	Support the establishment of cooperatives in the resettlement schemes	10,000	1,688
6.	Reporting	2,070	0
7.	<b>Mid- Year Total**</b>	<b>185,184</b>	<b>143,880</b>
<b>Notes</b>	*Funds for this activity were used for the PRM visit in December 2017 **GMS will be reported at year-end in total expenditure		

Below is Table 3 which highlights ILO's workplan budget and summary expenditures by activity at the time of reporting:

<i>Table 3: ILO Workplan budgets against actuals</i>			
<b>JP Outcome 2: Communities in and around the targeted resettlement schemes have access to social services and sustainable economic opportunities</b>			
	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Planned (USD)</b>	<b>Actual</b>
1.	Conduct assessment of business opportunities in the area that will provide enterprise and employment opportunities for members of the community and surrounding areas.	14,000	15,999



2.	Provide skills/vocational training based on economic and related employment opportunities informed by the assessment	74,000	TBC
3.	Conduct training in entrepreneurship using the ILO's Gender and Entrepreneurship Together GET Ahead, Training for Rural Economic Empowerment (TREE) and the SIYB to take advantage of economic and business opportunities in local value chains	74,000	13,134
4.	Support the establishment of business membership organizations to represent producers and other value chain players in accessing input and output markets	15,185	3,800 (ongoing)
5.	Facilitate the establishment and training of savings and credit cooperatives	8,000	6,200 (ongoing)
6.	<b>Mid-Year Total*</b>	<b>185,185</b>	<b>39,133</b>
<b>Notes</b>	* GMS will be reported at year-end in total expenditure		

## 5. Monitoring and Evaluation

Agency	Activities	Progress to date (January 2018- - July 2018)	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	
<b>Outcome 1. Government at national and Subnational levels under take inclusive and participatory planning and governance processes that incorporate the targeted resettlement schemes</b>				
<b>Output 1.1: Functional Project coordination and management structures in place</b>				
UNDP	1.1.1: Undertake the procurement of 2 all-weather vehicles to support the work of 2 National UNVs to be deployed in Mayukwayukwa and Meheba Resettlement Schemes	Vehicles were procured and delivered to Mayukwayukwa and Meheba Resettlement Schemes. The vehicles have greatly aided in improving the mobility and outreach of the Scheme Coordinators within the schemes and to host communities and will be used to assist former refugees and Zambians to relocate to their plots.	Purchase orders, Department of Resettlement reports	
	1.1.2 Undertake procurement of IT equipment for UNVs to coordinate and document program implementation in the resettlement schemes.	The Scheme Coordinators in Meheba and Mayukwayukwa received IT equipment in early 2018, which has improved project coordination and management and helped to document program implementation in the resettlement schemes. This has allowed the expeditious relay of information from the schemes to Department of Resettlement Headquarters and to UNDP.	Purchase orders, Department of Resettlement reports	
	1.1.3: Hold 4 National Advisory Meetings and facilitate the participation of former refugees and settlers in National Advisory Group Meeting	<p>A visit by PRM and UN agencies to the Resettlement Schemes took place in December 2017. Government counterparts working with and within the schemes, former refugees and Zambians living in the schemes, and refugees were visited and engaged in discussions with the team. Greater understanding and appreciation of the needs and ongoing initiatives in the two resettlement schemes was increased, local level government buy-in and supported to the programme was fomented and PRM's support to the schemes was highlighted and appreciated.</p> <p>The Strategic and Policy Advisory Group aim to provide high-level support to the programme, increase Government's buy-in to the programme, and to back resource mobilization efforts. The next Strategic and Policy Advisory Group meeting scheduled to take place in October 2018, which will serve to address</p>	Meeting minutes, travel reports	

		concerns at an elevated level such as land allocation and relocation challenges, tribal land disputes, and resource mobilization.		
	1.1.4: Undertake procurement of 2 tractors and accessories (1 Mayukwayukwa and 1 Meheba) to be managed by the cooperatives.	Agricultural equipment, including two tractors, trailers, rippers, and ploughs were procured by UNDP to support communities in and around the targeted resettlement schemes to enhance their economic opportunities. The agricultural inputs have supported farmers to enhance their production capacity in both Meheba and Mayukwayukwa Resettlement Schemes.	Purchase orders, Department of Resettlement reports	
	1.1.5: Support the establishment of cooperatives in the resettlement schemes	An inter-agency team conducted a mission to the resettlement schemes in early June 2018 to identify and document options for boosting business and livelihood opportunities, with the aim of initiating specific livelihood interventions through the cooperatives and/or savings groups. Assistance to support the co-operatives is being determined with Department of Resettlement.	Department of Resettlement reports	
<b>JP Outcome 2: Communities in and around the targeted resettlement schemes have access to social services and sustainable economic opportunities</b>				
<b>Output 2.1:</b> Resettlement communities have access to quality skills/education and vocational and entrepreneurship training opportunities.				
<b>ILO</b>	2.1.1: Conduct assessment of business opportunities in the area that will provide enterprise and employment opportunities for members of the community and surrounding areas.	The business opportunities assessment was undertaken, and a report produced following initial feedback from partners in the two resettlement schemes.	Report	
	2.1.2 Provide skills/vocational training based on economic and related employment opportunities informed by the assessment	This activity will be undertaken following the entrepreneurship training. The training is expected to be conducted from mid-October to end of November.	Progress Reports	
	2.1.3 Conduct training in entrepreneurship using the ILO's Gender and Entrepreneurship	The mobilization of existing and potential entrepreneurs to participate in the entrepreneurship training has started and trainers have been identified. The training is expected to be	Spot Check and Training Reports	

	Together GET Ahead, Training for Rural Economic Empowerment (TREE) and the SIYB to take advantage of economic and business opportunities in local value chains	completed by mid-October 2018.		
	2.1.4 Support the establishment of business membership organizations to represent producers and other value chain players in accessing input and output markets	This is underway with talks with the National Farmers' Union and the Chambers of Commerce having started. The business membership organization will engage communities in the two resettlement schemes over September to November.	Spot Check and Project Reports	
	2.1.5 Facilitate the establishment and training of savings and credit cooperatives	A number of savings groups have been identified and will receive capacity building in Mayukwayukwa. In Meheba due to the absence of savings groups, the approach will be to support groups establishment in partnership with the Ministry of Community development. The activities with savings group are expected to be completed by November 2018.	Spot Check and project Reports	

Location of Meheba and Mayukwayukwa Resettlement Schemes in Zambia

The map displays the districts of Zambia, with the following districts labeled: Chiengi, Kaputa, Mpulungu, Mbala, Nakonde, Nchelenge, Kawambwa, Mporokoso, Mungwi, Isoka, Mwense, Luwingu, Kasama, Chinsali, Chama, Mansa, Samfya, Chilubi, Milenge, Mpika, Lundazi, Chingola, Mafulira, Solwezi, Kitwe, Lufwanyama, Ndola, Luanshya, Mpongwé, Masaiti, Serenje, Mambwe, Chipata, Kapiri Mposhi, Kabwe, Mkushi, Petauke, Katete, Chadiza, Chavuma, Zambezi, Kabompo, Mufumbwe, Kasempa, Mumbwa, Chibombo, Nyimba, Nyanja, Chongwe, Luangwa, Kafue, Mazabuka, Monze, Siavonga, Gwembe, Choma, Kalomo, Mazongwe, Kazungula, Sesheke, Shang'ombo, Kalabo, Mongu, Lukulu, Mwinilunga, and Kaoma. The Solwezi and Kaoma districts are highlighted in green. A yellow box with a pointer indicates the 'Location of Meheba Resettlement Scheme' in Solwezi. Another yellow box with a pointer indicates the 'Location of Mayukwayukwa Resettlement Scheme' in Kaoma. A scale bar at the bottom left shows 0 to 200 Kilometers. A north arrow is located at the bottom right.